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THE TABLET.—No. XLVI.

"Numberleſs are the devices made uſe of by people of faſhion of both ſexes to avoid the purſuit of the vulgar."

IT is rather difficult in this country to fix any criterion, that will determine the different ranks people ſhould hold in ſociety. There ſeems to be a blend of different qualifications, which elevate perſons above what is called the vulgar part of the community. The great object in view with faſhionable folks is to be as unlike as poſſible to thoſe, whom they deem inferiors. Perhaps this may be one reaſon of the frequent fluctuation and expenſive change of faſhions. Some among the loweſt claſs of people are not deſtitute of ambition; and have the vanity to attempt an equal appearance with thoſe, who are ſuppoſed to be one degree above them. This makes the latter imagine they are crouded out of their places, and in order to avoid a reſemblance with the low herd that are imitating them, they progreſs a ſtep further. Thus another grade is interrupted, and has no way to retaliate the injury it feels in being ſo joſtled, but by diſplacing its ſuperiors.—People of the firſt rank are perpetually vexed and mortified at ſuch imitations, and change their faſhions as often as their inferiors aſſume them. I have known a young coxcomb change the buttons of his coat half a dozen times while it was in wear. The reaſon he gave for putting himſelf to this expence was, that he did not choſe to appear too vulgar.

The term *gentleman* is ſo indefinite that there will always be a claſhing of pretenſions. There can be no exact line drawn that will ſettle the diſpute. If the matter could be reduced to a certainty, and there could be any eſtabliſhed rules to determine, who was, or who was not a *gentleman*, the difficulty could be got over. Thoſe who come within the deſcription would have ſome claim to keep their faſhions, either of dreſs or amuſements among themſelves. And ſhould thoſe who bear not the evidences of this character preſume to encroach upon the privileges belonging to it, they would be pointed at and deſpiſed as intruders and interlopers.

Profeſſional men have certain badges or inſignia that denote the characters they have aſſumed.—The world ſeem to give in to their claims, and allow them the excluſive right of modelling their own cuſtoms, and ſhutting out from imitation all, who have not an official admitance. The advantages of ſuch a regulation are obvious and great. It puts it in the power of profeſſional perſons to preſerve their diſtinction, and keep thoſe pretenders at a diſtance without much trouble or expence.

For inſtance, a clergyman with a ſmall income retains his influence in ſociety, and is not obliged to be frequently changing his apparel to avoid too near a reſemblance with people, in the lower walks of life. Should any man, not of that order, appear in the clerical attire, the cauſe of the clergyman would be defended, and the intruder meet with the contempt he deſerved. In like manner, military men keep up their diſtinction, and prevent the vulgar croud of mankind from attempting to appear on a level with them. A uniform coat may be worn till it is thread bare, and ſtill declare to the world that the owner is no common man. Other profeſſions alſo have certain marks, which coſt them little, and remain a great while as indications of ſome elevation or ſuperiority over the great maſs of the people.

It were to be wiſhed for the convenience of thoſe who would be thought the faſhionable part of the community, that they could adopt ſome leſs expenſive mode of maintaining their dignity and importance. They are ſo liable to have their claims called in queſtion, and to have the vexation of ſeeing thoſe, they affect to deſpiſe, make a better figure than themſelves, as to mar their happineſs, and damp the pleaſures of vain ambition. Still however the propenſity to excel in appearance is not extinguiſhed. It tries a thouſand methods to ſeize upon objects, that can not be contaminated by vulgar hands. Large houſes, expenſive furniture, carriages, and livery ſervants, require ſuch an expence as to exclude the poſſibility of loſing their attractions by too frequent an adoption. Theſe therefore form the ultimatum of aſpiring hopes. When any one can arrive at that pinnacle, he may look down upon the vaſt crouds below him, and feel ſecure againſt general imitation.

MONITORIAL.

THERE was much truth in the obſervation of a late polite writer—"You had better refuſe a favor gracefully than beſtow it clumſily." And in the eſſential duties of religion, great regard is to be had to the diſpoſition of the mind.

To beſtow alms on the poor in ſuch a manner as to make it ſeem to them that you are the obliged perſon, is, if poſſible, a greater virtue than the charity itſelf: ſure, he who does thus is more bleſt than the receiver; for "God loves a cheerful giver." But when done with haughtineſs and inſult, it becomes a crime."

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS, BY THE LAST ARRIVALS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 1. The plague continues in the Bagnio, and it is now certain has made its appearance on board one of the ſhips of the fleet, which is detained by a change of the wind near the entrance of the channel.

Among a great number of the rich favorites of the predeceſſor of Selim III. the Chief of the black eunuchs and Treaſurer, who were diſpoſed to peace, have been ſtrangled. The new Sultan diſapproves of all that was done previous to his advancement to the throne.

Very afflicting news is received from the Black Sea, where the Ruſſian corſairs have ruined our commerce; and we learn that a Ruſſian fleet approached Conſtantia, bombarded the port, and ſeized the grain deſtined for our capital, where there is a great ſcarcity of that article.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 27. Thurſday laſt the Ruſſian and Daniſh fleets ſailed for the Baltic, but they are now laying at anchor in the bay of Kioge. There now remain in the road only two Ruſſian ſhips of the line and three frigates.

HAGUE, JUNE 2.

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh naval-officer at Smyrna, dated the 13th of April, 1789, by a courier arrived the day before from Conſtantinople.

"The Turks rejoice much, and place much confidence in their preſent Grand Signior, which ariſes not only from the inclination he ſhews for war, but likewiſe from a propheſy made ſome years ago, which ſays, that the Ottoman empire ſhould flouriſh, and the Crimea be in their poſſeſſion, under a Sultan Selim, which is the name of the preſent Sultan.

PARIS, JULY 12. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has appointed the Baron de Bretuil to be Preſident of the Council of Finances; in the room of Monſ. Neckar; the Duke de la Vauguyon Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs, in the room of M. de Montmorin; and the Marſhal de Broglio, to be Miniſter of the War department.

LONDON, JULY 7.

CONVULSIONS IN FRANCE.

THE Nobles, who cabal againſt the popular proceedings, have had continual interviews with the King, and we are ſorry to declare, that his Majeſty's orders have been iſſued, commanding the Duc de Broglio to march with all poſſible diſpatch to Paris, at the head of all the foreign troops in the ſervice of France, that can be collected in Alſace and Lorraine. This army will amount to 25,000 men, and ſuch was the conſternation it occaſioned in the National Aſſembly, that the Comte Mirabeau aroſe, and declared, there could be but one purpoſe that the Court had in view, and it became the people to conſider in time where their remedy lay. The uproar this occaſioned is beyond deſcription. Repeated meetings were held with the Duc d'Orleans, on the part of the people, and when the packet which brought this intelligence to the Duke of York, at York houſe, came away, the Duc d'Orleans, it was underſtood, was looked up to by 30,000 military men in arms, who conſidered him as their leader.

JULY 14. A camp of 35,000 men, under marſhal de Broglio, with a large train of artillery, is already formed, and ſtationed between Paris and Verſailles, as a ſecurity to the King.

The ſittings of the national aſſembly on the 8th inſt. were uncommonly tumultuous. The encampment became the ſubject of debate. M. de Mirabeau, in a ſpeech of two hours, deſcribed the critical ſituation in which the aſſembly was placed, by the arrival of this army. "The ſtation of theſe troops," ſays he, "is ſubverſive of the liberty of this aſſembly, contrary to the true intereſts of the King, and an infringement on the privileged orders. The purpoſe for which they are aſſembled cannot be the re-eſtabliſhment of tranquility in Paris: beſides, his Majeſty muſt be aware, that to proviſion 35,000 men, in this time of famine, muſt only increaſe the public misfortunes. The King is ill-adviſed by ſome wicked traitors to the conſtitution, and it behoves us to ſeek the beſt remedy in our power." M. de Mirabeau, then moved, "That an addreſs be preſented to the King, praying that he would take into conſideration his own intereſt, as well as the national liberty, and that under the circumſtances of the preſent famine, he would order the troops back, with their train of artillery, to thoſe places from whence they came; that ſhould his Majeſty be fearful of any diſturbances at Paris or Verſailles, he might raiſe companies of armed burghers in thoſe towns, who would be at his orders, and a ſufficient protection."

The queſtion was immediately put, That a committee ſhould be appointed to preſent M. de Mirabeau's motion, in the form of a petition, to the King, which was carried by 830 againſt 3.

The deputation who waited on the King, it is reported, received from his Majeſty, in ſubſtance, for anſwer, "That he did not think it adviſable at preſent to comply with the addreſs of the National Aſſembly."

A report prevails in Paris, that the King of Spain has offered the French King as many thouſand men, and as much money, as he ſhall find neceſſary to ſupport his dignity and rights againſt the attempts of any ſet of men.

At Lyons, there has been a dreadful riot—on the arrival of the news of the Union of the three orders, the rejoicing was univerſal, and continued without any miſchief; but on the third, the multitude repaired to the houſe of the intendant, and commited many acts of violence, from thence they proceeded to the offices of the collectors of government, at the gates of the city, &c. &c. pillaging and deſtroying every thing, throwing the books, papers, and ever ything they could lay hands on, into the Rhone. A regiment of dragoons was ſent for (there is no garriſon at Lyons, the citizens always mounting guard) but inſtead of producing any effect, they were inſulted, ſeveral wounded, and at length obliged to fire on the people. A dreadful ſlaughter followed, the multitude continued firm, wounded and killed many of the dragoons, and threw others in to the Rhone: at length they retreated, and took poſt out of the town, on an eminence.

A report prevails, that M. Mirabeau, and M. de Eſpremenil, have accuſed M. Neckar, in the National Aſſembly, of being the principal cauſe of the preſent ſcarcity of corn, and have actually impeached him, offering to give poſitive proofs of the charge.

The Marſhal has entered on his command with great firmneſs and intrepidity. He had not been long arrived, before his activity was called into action—on an inſurrection the laſt week at Verſailles, the mob threw large ſtones at a party of Huſſars, who were ſent to diſperſe them. They were on horſeback with their ſwords drawn, and finding themſelves reſiſted, they put up their ſabres and withdrew. On receiving further inſtructions from Marſhal Broglio, and having been joined by two additional companies, they returned with orders, that if the mob would not diſperſe they ſhould ride over them ſword in hand. This was done, and one of the leaders taken up and ſent to priſon. The mob ſoon rallied a freſh, and were proceeding towards the priſon, when M. de Broglio ſent them word, that if they did not immediately deſiſt, the priſoner ſhould be produced to them, but hanging at the window. This threat had its effect, and the mob diſperſed.

The Swiſs troops and the French guards do not at all agree together, and there have been already ſome ſkirmiſhes between them

The French Miniſter has compelled 15 officers of the French guards (who refuſed to do duty round the Houſe of Aſſembly of the States General to prevent the Members from entering) to reſign their commiſſions. It has been thought proper, however, to reſtore them—and Count de Guiche has accordingly reinſtated them.

JULY 18. On Saturday, the populace of Paris attacked the guard at the Palais Royal, and cut ſome of the officers to pieces. The rage this violence generated, naturally increaſed, and the people attacked one of the camps near Paris, a circumſtance which neceſſarily provoked reſiſtance, and a general affray enſued. Pending this, a man employed by the government, obtained admitance into Paris, and proceeded to paſte ſome placards or proclamations from the King, about the public ſtreets of the city. He had not affixed many to the walls of gates, and other great edifices, before he was ſeized by the mob, and ſacrificed in the crueleſt manner to the fury of the moment.

On Saturday at noon, M. Neckar, and M. Montmorin, received their diſmiſſion. The former, it is imagined, ſet off immediately for Switzerland. Others think he was put into confinement, as he has not ſince been ſeen.

When the expreſs left Paris, the city was ſuffering a cannonade from the Boulevards which the meſſenger heard continue for a conſiderable time, while he was purſuing his rout to Calais.

On the road from Paris to Calais, he was ſtoped at almoſt every town, and would not have been ſuffered to proceed, but that the Duke of Dorſet had luckily furniſhed him with the paſſport of a meſſenger. The mob, however, every where obliged him to cry out, VIVE LE TIERS ETAT!

The tumults in France are ſo great, that no public buſineſs is going forward. The funds fall conſiderably. The whole route from Paris to Verſailles, which is twelve Engliſh miles, is lined with troops and cannon.

His Majeſty's anſwer to the National Aſſembly, on the ſubject of their repreſentation to diſmiſs the Swiſs troops, is to the following effect:

"That he conſidered them neceſſary for the preſervation of order and tranquility; that the Aſſembly had no reaſon to be under any conſtraint on their account; and that if the troops encamped in the neighborhood of Paris were diſagreeable, his Majeſty would on a requeſt from the States General, remove their ſittings to Soiſſons, or Noyons, in which caſe he would himſelf repair to Compeigne, in order to be at hand to correſpond with the States."

The ſhock thus given to the warm hopes of the people ſtupified them for a time; but the people crowded to the Palais Royal. The French troops declared their reſolution to act for the people. Towards the evening of Sunday the Palais Royal was ſurrounded by the Swiſs troops, and the meſſenger who brought diſpatches to M. de Calonne, and who ſet out two hours later than Lady Elizabeth Foſter's ſervant, confirms, that the troops had began to fire on the multitude, and that the people had attacked one of the camps. It was reported alſo, that an arret was iſſued for ſeizing the Duc d'Orleans, and ſeveral attempts made to take him, but all miſcarried. The charge was, that he had iſſued 110,000 crowns, on a pretence of relieving the wants of the people in reſpect to the ſcarcity of corn, but that in reality it was employed to encourage inſurrection.

The palace of Verſailles is guarded by three lines of ſoldiers, and the King has little to fear while the Marſhal de Broglio is about him. The latter is determined to act vigorouſly, and to give no quarters to the mob. The Swiſs guards are in a fine ſtate of diſcipline.

The capital of France ſtands not alone noticeable at this time for riot and confuſion. Private letters from Amſterdam yeſterday brought intelligence of a violent tumult having ariſen there, on account of the ſcarcity of bread. The military was called out, and a momentary guſt enſued from it, all is not yet ſo peaceably eſtabliſhed as that nothing may be apprehended in future.

The following news from Paris was brought by expreſs late laſt night. The diſturbances are further from adjuſtment than when the laſt accounts arrived from thence.

The power of the King is daily abating.

The Iriſh brigade alone, are ſtedfaſtly attached to royalty. How long in this general defalcation, their attachment may laſt, is uncertain.

The populace have ſeized the arſenal, and taken from it all the arms and ammunition, a ſtep that has obliged the King's troops to retire to ſome diſtance from the capital.

The King has diſſolved the meeting of the National Aſſembly, but in defiance of this authority, the Aſſembly continue to ſet and act.

The Univerſity is levelled to the ground.

The King it is further ſaid has erected a ſtandard for his partizans to flock to, but they are few who reſort to it. Such is the ſpirit of the times.

The addreſs preſented by a deputation of the National Aſſembly to the French King, on the ſubject of the introduction of foreign troops, and the forming of the camps ſo near the capital, is from the pen of the Count Mirabeau, and a very maſterly compoſition. His Majeſty's anſwer is at once conciliating, ambiguous and vague.

A French Nobleman of high rank, is arrived here this morning, who brings advice, that the party of the people carry every thing before them at Paris. The French guards have openly declared on that ſide. They, with the populace, attacked the baſtile; many of them entered, when Monſ. de Lannoy, the Governor, drew up the bridge, encloſed thoſe who had entered, and cut them to pieces. The troops and people without, finding their companions detained, attacked the place, and forced it open—and finding what had happened to their party, took the Governor out, led him through the ſtreets, obliged him to make the *amende honourable* to the people, and then cut off his hands and his head. The foreign regiments, frightened by the violence of the commotion, have all laid down their arms, or fled, except one regiment of Huſſars, which alone remains to gnard the perſon of the King. The Queen and the Count d'Artois, are both fled, and a reward is offered for their heads. Many of the principal nobility, who ſide with the King, are likewiſe proſcribed, and gone off. In ſhort, it appears that the King is at the mercy of the *Tiers Etat*, and muſt ſubmit wholly to their terms. Such are the effects of Popular commotions when they get a head in deſpotic countries.

The baſtile is burnt, and all the priſoners ſet at liberty; the hotel of the Prince de Conte, that of the Count d'Artois, and ſeveral other edifices are deſtroyed by fire.

Many people have been killed in the affrays and ſkirmiſhes which have happened. Almoſt all the ſhops are conſtantly ſhut, and a general diſtruſt rules there. People preſs in crouds to get their money from the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte. M. Neckar is gone off at the King's command, and he is very fortunate to have eſcaped from a ſcene of ſuch confuſion. It is ſaid the King himſelf is gone from Verſailles.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the diſmiſſion of Monſ. Neckar, and the Comte de Montmorin, was effected by the intervention of the French Queen, and the Comte d'Artois: that the reſtoration of the Baron de Breteuil was owing to the ſame interference. and that the doctrine of his counſels was the coercion of the people.

The King, from the aſpect of affairs, appears to have been entirely under the guidance of his conſort; and ſo generally was this underſtood, that the Tiers Etat inſiſted on the baniſhment of the Compte d'Artois, a ſtop put to the ruinous interference of the Queen, and that her creatures, the Polignacs, ſhould be diſmiſſed.

The Comte de Mirabeau's patriotic endeavors to cauſe the troops to be withdrawn, were in vain, all he could urge, and other members in favor of the people, tended only to increaſe a ſpirit of reſiſtance to the Court; and it is not exaggeration to ſay, that the moſt dreadful anarchy is on foot!

The foreign regiments, among the forces above mentioned, were ſtationed in ſituations moſt contiguous to the gates of Paris and Verſailles; and they very ſoon proceeded to inſult the people; riots enſued, and a great multitude aſſailed the Palais Royale! The officer and guard were killed on the ſpot; the troops advanced into the city, and a continued engagement enſued, in which the people made a ſtand with aſtoniſhing intrepidity. Before Roſſi (which is the name of the courier) left Paris, the populace had repeatedly attacked the Comte d'Artois' reſidence, with a view to burn it, and alſo ſome of the offices of State; and a number of lives on both ſides were loſt in theſe conflicts. A part of the multitude was on their way to Verſailles, and the Palace was threatened to be laid in aſhes.

Several perſons, poſſeſſed of military ſkill, appeared as leaders to the populace; and the names of patriotic noblemen were in circulation, as being diſguiſed among them; which latter rumor ſeemed to impart particular animation. Againſt the Queen and the Comte d'Artois very general vengeance was denounced.

The French King has requeſted the aid of England. Our Charles the Firſt made a like demand of France—and yet loſt his HEAD.

Letters received from Amſterdam to day. bring an account that an expreſs is arrived there with news of the Swediſh fleet being out from Carlſcroon, in force 21 ſail of the line, and 16 frigates. If ſo, they will prevent the junction of the Ruſſian fleet, which ſailed from Copenhagen, with their grand fleet, off Revel.

The Emperor's ſituation is deſcribed by all the private accounts from Vienna and Luxempurgh, as truly deſperate. By the ſame channel we learn that his death is expected to put an immediate termination to the war.

It is impoſſible to aſcertain, with preciſion, the ſtate of the Emperor's health; the cruel diſorder with which his Majeſty is afflicted, having taken ſo many turns. The melancholy which remains at Vienna is increaſed by the laſt news from Luxemburgh which is not favorable. An univerſal admiration prevails at the noble reſignation with which his Majeſty bears his affliction. He reads all his diſpatches, and even ſigns himſelf the moſt important.

The characteriſtics of the preſent Emperor of the Ottomans are deſcribed to be violence and raſhneſs: This accounts for his rejection of all pacific overtures, his taking the Pacha from the command of the fleet, and determining to proſecute the war.

His Swediſh Majeſty reached Borgo, in Finland, the 8th of June, notwithſtanding the vigilance of the Ruſſians to intercept him.

His firſt act after he had joined his army, was an act of ſeverity. He cauſed the whole Swediſh camp to turn out under arms. The regiment of Abo was then marched to the centre of a hollow ſquare, formed by the army. They were ordered to ground their arms, and to ſtrip off their regimental coats, and then their colors were torn in pieces. After this they were marched off in ſingle files, whilſt the reſt of the troops were ordered to ſet up and keep up a *general hiſs*, till the laſt man of the laſt file had got out of the hallow ſquare.

The privates, however, were not diſbanded, tho the regiment was—They were drafted into the different corps of artillery in arms.

The crime which brought on this regiment ſo ſevere a military puniſhment was, that it did not do its duty in the affair of Frederickſham.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE LAST MAIL.

KINGSTON, (JAMAICA) JULY 25.

The brig Mentor had a paſſage of 28 days from the Bay of Honduras. By her we are favored with a letter from that place, and the following is extracted therefrom:

The jealous Spaniards have been among us, and laid waſte moſt of our plantations; not a plantain tree, or any thing elſe that was of ſervice, have they left ſtanding, as far as they have gone; ſo that nothing but ruin awaits us. This behavior of the Dons has cauſed great confuſion, and what the event may be God knows!"

RICHMOND, SEPT. 8.

A correſpondent has furniſhed the following extraordinary marriage, which took place on Thurſday ſe'nnight. *Edward Wade* to *Elizabeth Thurmon*, originally of Hanover county, whoſe ages added together would nearly extend to the ſettlement of this State. They recollect when Hanover was the frontier of Virginia, and when the merchants at the falls of James river, glutted the market by the importation of 1500l. worth of goods. Theſe antic lovers began their courtſhip about 50 or 60 years ago, but were not joined together in the holy ſtate of matrimony till the 27th ult.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Danville, (Kentuckey) to his friend in this town, dated the 9th of laſt month.

"It is with great concern I communicate to you the following truly melancholy intelligence:—"About three weeks ago, Mr. Richard Chenoweth, had ſix or eight men allowed him, by the officer of the garriſon at the falls, to guard his expoſed plantation, at Bear-Crab Settlement, below the Falls. In the evening of their arrival, before they had taken their ſituation as a guard, a number of Indians ruſhed into Mr. Chenoweth's houſe, killed two of the ſoldiers and three of Mr. Chenoweth's children, and tomahawked and ſcalped his wife, leaving her, on the floor, for dead. Mr. Chenoweth (who had his arm broken by the ſavages) with the reſt of the men made their eſcape. There was one of Mr. Chenoweth's children ſick, in a chamber, and it is reported, ſhe never heard any thing of the dreadful maſſacre; but, next morning, crawling down ſtairs, ſhe was inexpreſſibly ſhocked at the ſight of a beloved parent almoſt breathleſs. Mr. Chenoweth returned the next day to his houſe, and carried his wife to a neighboring plantation, where they are both likely to recover, and, what is remarkable ſhe wants to return to her own houſe.——The ſavages have been very troubleſome in this neighborhood.—A ſmall company are gone to White river, to extirpate 80 or 90 Indians, who, as ſpies have informed, have upwards of 300 horſes, &c. at that place."

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 16.

The following Aſſociation, to prevent ſmuggling, is now univerſally ſigned by the merchants and traders of this city.

Philadelphia, 15th of Sept. 1789.

WE the ſubſcribers, Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, do hereby pledge ourſelves to each other, and to our fellow citizens at large, that we will not be concerned directly or indirectly in any trade contrary to the revenue laws of the United States; but will, by every effort in our power, diſcourage ſuch illicit practices, by not employing, or by diſmiſſing from our ſervice, any Maſter or Mate of a veſſel, or any Pilot, who ſhall be engaged in a contraband trade, or in aiding or abeting others in ſuch colluſive employments.

BOSTON, SEPT. 12.

It is ſaid, that the Admiral of the His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſquadron intended to have paſſed this ſeaſon at Newport, but learning that Rhode-Iſland was not now one of the United States, he altered his intention.

HARTFORD, SEPT. 14.

Extract of a letter from Camden, South-Carolina, dated May 29.

"A moſt fatal tragedy has juſt been acted at this place, which has filled every mind with ſorrow. I have juſt returned from the funeral of Jacob Brown, Eſq. attorney at law, of Winſborough, (late of Maſſachuſetts) who died between twelve and one o'clock this morning. At ſix the laſt evening I aſſiſted in performing the ſame ſervice to the remains of Capt. Thomas Baker of the ſame place. Theſe two gentlemen had been a long time at variance, and from a number of concurring circumſtances, their reſentment had become implacable. About four weeks ago Mr. Brown ſent Capt. Baker a challenge to fight him with piſtols, which was refuſed. They did not however come to an explanation, or any terms of peace, but every day became more and more inveterate. The 26th inſt. Capt. Baker ſent a challenge to Mr. Brown who accepted it, and appointed the morning of the 28th, at this place, to make a final deciſion—a fatal deciſion it was. They met on the race ground adjoining the town before ſun riſe, with ſeconds and piſtols, and fired nearly at the ſame time, at the diſtance of ten yards and both fell. Capt. Baker was ſhot through the centre of the body, and expired on the field in about twelve minutes, while Mr. Brown was weltering in his blood by his ſide; he was ſhot in the lower part of his belly, and the ball cut out of his left ſide by a ſurgeon who attended. Senſible of their ſpeedy diſſolutions, they converſed calmly together after they fell, and mutually forgave all that had paſſed. Happy would it have been had this forgiveneſs taken place ſooner! Mr. Brown lived about twenty hours. They both appeared to be perfectly cool and determined which occaſioned ſuch execution. It is the firſt inſtance I ever knew of each party being killed the firſt ſhot. Thus fell theſe two men in the prime of life! Capt. Baker was a widower, and has left two children to bemoan his untimely loſs."

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1789.

Mr. WHITE moved as an amendment to the ſecond ſection of the Judicial Bill, that the two counties on the eaſtern ſhore of Virginia, and the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland, be added to the State of Delaware, to compoſe one Diſtrict.

Mr. PARKER ſaid, that he was bound to oppoſe this motion, being confident that ſuch a diviſion would be diſagreeable to his conſtituents.—The queſtion on this motion, was put, and negatived. (Omited in our laſt.)

Mr. SENEY moved as an amendment in the third ſection, to ſtrike out Eaſton, and inſert Cheſtertown as the place for the holding the diſtrict court, which motion was loſt—The ayes and noes being called are—

AYES. *Meſſrs* Benſon, Floyd, Gerry, Goodhue, Hartley, Heiſter, Lawrance, Livermore, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Parker, Scott, Seney Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Sylveſter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wynkoop. 20.

NOES. *Meſſrs.* Baldwin, Bland, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Contee, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hathorn, Lee, Madiſon, Matthews, Page, Van Ranſellaer, Schureman, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Stone, Sumpter. White. 23.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

The bill for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office, was read the firſt time.

Mr. GOODHUE, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. CONTEE were appointed to bring in a bill to repeal that part of the collection act, which aſcertains the value of the Rouble.

The petition of the merchants of Portſmouth was referred to the above committee.

A committee conſiſting of Mr. BURKE, Mr. MOORE and Mr. LAWRANCE, was appointed to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh the ſalaries of the judicial department.

The conſideration of the bill ſent down from the ſenate, providing for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States; and of the bill to eſtabliſh hoſpitals for the ſick and diſabled ſeamen, was poſtponed until next ſeſſion.

The act to ſuſpend part of the Collection Law, and the act to provide for the ſafe keeping of the Acts, Records, and Seal of the United States, were received from the Preſident of the United States, with his ſignature and approbation.

The following meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was received by the Hon. Secretary at War.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The Governor of the Weſtern Territory has made a ſtatement to me of reciprocal hoſtilities of the Wabaſh Indians and white people inhabiting the frontiers bordering on the river Ohio, which I herewith lay before Congreſs.

The United States in Congreſs aſſembled, by their acts of the 1ſt day of July 1787, and of the 12th day of Auguſt 1788, made a proviſional arrangement for calling forth the militia of Virginia and Pennſylvania in the proportions therein ſpecified.

As the circumſtances which occaſioned the ſaid arrangement continue nearly the ſame, I think proper to ſuggeſt to your conſideration the expediency of making ſome temporary proviſion for calling forth the militia of the United States for the purpoſes ſtated in the Conſtitution, which would embrace the caſes apprehended by the Governor of the Weſtern Territory.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

New-York, September 16, 1789.

New-York, Sept. 14, 1789.

SIR,

The conſtant hoſtilities between the Indians who live upon the river Wabaſh, and the people of Kentucky, muſt neceſſarily be attended with ſuch embarraſſing circumſtances to the government of the Weſtern Territory, that I am induced to requeſt you will be pleaſed to take the matter into conſideration, and give me the orders you may think proper.

It is not to be expected, Sir, that the Kentucky people will or can ſubmit patiently to the cruelties and depredations of thoſe ſavages—they are in the habits of retaliation, perhaps without attending preciſely to the nations from which the injuries are received. They will continue to retaliate, or they will apply to the Governor of the Weſtern Country (through which the Indians muſt paſs to attack them) for redreſs;—if he cannot redreſs them (and in the preſent circumſtances he cannot) they alſo will march thro that country to redreſs themſe lves, and the government will be laid proſtrate.—The United States on the other hand, are at peace with ſeveral of the nations; and ſhould the reſentment of theſe people fall upon any of them, which it is likely enough to happen, very bad conſequences may follow; for it muſt appear to them that the United States either pay no regaad to their treaties, or that they are unable or unwilling to carry their engagements into effect. Remonſtrances will probably be made by them alſo to the Governor, and he will be found in a ſituation from which he can neither redreſs the one, nor protect the other; they will unite with the hoſtile nations, prudently prefering open war to a deluſive and uncertain peace.

By a reſolution of the late Congreſs, the Governor of the Weſtern Territory had power in caſe of hoſtilities, to call upon Virginia and Pennſylvania, for a number of men to act in conjunction with the continental troops, and carry war into the Indian ſettlements; that reſolution, it is ſuppoſed, is now no longer in force. The revival of it might be of uſe, as it would tend to conciliate the weſtern people, by ſhewing them that they are not unattended to;—and would in ſome meaſure juſtify me, in holding a language to the Indians, which might obviate the neceſſity of employing a force againſt them.

The handful of troops, Sir, that are ſcattered in that country, though they may afford protection to ſome ſettlements, cannot poſſibly act offenſively by themſelves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The Preſident of the United States.

This meſſage was refered to a ſelect committee.

The Houſe then proceeded in the amendments reported by the committee, to the judicial bill, and having gone thro the ſame, ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

And then the Houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

Sundry petitions were read and committed.

Mr. BOUDINOT of the committee on the meſſage received yeſterday, brought in a bill to recognize the eſtabliſhment of troops on the Weſtern Frontiers—read the firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole to be taken up to-morrow.

Mr. GOODHUE of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill to amend that part of the Collecton Law, by which the Rouble of Ruſſia is eſtimated at 100 cents, and to fix it at 66 cents—this bill to be in force till the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs.

The bill for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office, was read a ſecond and third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

Mr. BALDWIN of the committee of conference, on the diſagreeing votes of the two Houſes, reſpecting the ſalary of the Vice Preſident, reported that the committees had come to no agreement.

A motion was then made by Mr. STONE, that the Houſe ſhould recede from their diſagreement to the amendment of the Senate, which after ſome debate was negatived, and the Houſe reſolved to adhere to their diſagreement.

Mr. SHERMAN, in the converſation on this motion, obſerved, that he had a high eſteem for the perſon of the preſent Vice Preſident, as a man of abilities, integrity and patriotiſm. His eminent ſervices during the whole courſe of the late conteſt, were a ſufficient eulogium, and rendered any other unneceſſary. He had, he ſaid, in an uncommon degree, one virtue which was rarely found; a faculty of uniting dignity with economy. He thought therefore that it was unneceſſary, at preſent, to allow the Vice Preſident ſo large a ſalary as ſix thouſand dollars, eſpecially, conſidering the preſent low ſtate of our finances.

The bill for the eſtabliſhing Judicial Courts in the United States with the amendments, was read the third time.

Mr. GERRY then roſe, and ſtated a number of objections againſt paſſing this bill—theſe went to its principles and operation. But he further obſerved, that as it is acknowledged the bill is an experiment, and as it has been precipitated thro' the Houſe he wiſhed if it did paſs, that a clauſe to limit its duration might be added.

Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BURKE, and Mr. STONE alſo objected to paſſing the bill—they obſerved that the bill is oppreſſive in its nature, and will have a miſchievous operation.

Mr. MADISON and Mr. BENSON made a few obſervations in reply.—As to the bill's being experimental, it was ſaid, that all legiſlative acts are neceſſarily of that nature, and muſt be ſo, till mankind poſſeſs perfect wiſdom and foreknowledge.—The bill may not exactly ſuit any one member of the Houſe, in all its parts—but it is as good as we can at preſent make it.—It is abſolutely neceſſary that a judicial law ſhould paſs the preſent ſeſſion: Experience may point out its defects. As to its being precipitated, it was obſerved, that the bill had been in exiſtence many months—had been printed for the inſpection of the members, and had been a long time in their hands.—That it had undergone a lengthy diſcuſſion in committee—after which it had been taken up in the Houſe, when numerous amendments had been propoſed and agreed to.—From theſe conſiderations it was inferred, that the obſervation of the gentleman, that the bill had been precipitated was unjuſt.

On the queſtion, Shall the bill paſs? Mr. BURKE called for the Ayes and Noes, which are as follow—

AYES. *Meſſrs.* Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Contee, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Madiſon, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Schureman, Scott, Sherman, Silveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining. Wadſworth, White, Wynkoop. 37.

NOES. *Meſſrs.* Bland, Burke, Coles, Floyd, Gerry, Grout, Hathorn, Jackſon, Livermore, Matthews, Parker, Van Ranſellaer, Seney, Stone, Sumpter, Tucker. 16.

Mr. BENSON, introduced the following reſolution—That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report to the Houſe an eſtimate of the ſums neceſſary to be appropriated the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs for payment of the civil liſt—the department of war, and warrants drawn on the Treaſury, which have not been diſcharged—and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill purſuant thereto—laid on the table.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the judicial department, was read a firſt and ſecond time, and ordered to be taken up to-morrow.

The ſalaries propoſed are as follow:

Chief Juſtice,	4,500 dollars per annum.
Judges of the Supreme Court each	4,000
Judge of Diſtrict of Maine	800
New-Hampſhire	1.000
Maſſachuſetts	2,000
Connecticut	1,250
New-York	2,000
New-Jerſey	1,200
Pennſylvania	2,000
Delaware	800
Maryland	1,600
Viginia	2,250
Kentucky	800
South-Carolina	2,000
Georgia	1,600
Attorney General	2,000

Mr. GERRY introduced a reſolution that the Secretary of State be directed to procure, from time to time, ſuch ſtatutes of the ſeveral States as may not be already in his office.

On motion of Mr. GERRY, the committee of ways and means were diſcharged, and the ſeveral matters committed to them refered to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The Houſe then, according to the order of the day, went into a committee of the whole on the bill for fixing the permanent ſeat of government.

Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.

Mr. VINING moved that the firſt paragraph of the bill be ſtruck out in order to inſert one to this effect—That a diſtrict of ten miles ſquare, comprehending the borough of Wilmington in the State of Delaware, to be located as hereafter directed, ſhould be ſelected as the ſeat of governmeet of the United States, until a more eligible place ſhould be fixed on, for the permanent ſeat; and that meaſures ſhould be taken to accommodate Congreſs within that diſtrict, as ſoon as conveniently might be. Provided that no ceſſion be accepted till acts ſhould be paſſed by the States of Delaware and Maryland, to open a water communication between the bay of Cheſepeake and Delaware.

This motion was negatived. Ayes 23. Noes 28.

Mr. GALE then moved to amend the firſt clauſe, by annexing the following proviſo—That no diſtrict be accepted as aforeſaid, until the Preſident of the United States ſhould be ſatisfied of the practicability of effecting a navigation from the ſeat of goverment to the mouth of the ſaid river; and that this law ſhould not be carried into effect, until the States of Pennſylvania and Maryland ſhould paſs acts (not including any expence to the ſaid States) providing for removing the obſtructions of the ſame.

A diviſion of this motion was called for, at the word "river," and the queſtion on the firſt part was negatived. Ayes 25. Noes 29.

The queſtion on the ſecond part was then put, and the committee was equally divided. Ayes 27. Noes 27. The chairman gave the caſting vote in the affirmative.

The committee then roſe and reported, and the Houſe took up the report.

The amendment adopted by the committee, on the motion of Mr. GALE, was agreed to. Ayes 28. Noes 26.

Mr. GALE then moved to inſert after the words "Suſquehanna in the State of Pennſylvania" the words "or Maryland."

On the queſtion upon this motion there was an equal diviſion of the Houſe, and the ſpeaker gave the caſting vote in the negative.

The further conſideration of the bill wes poſtponed till to-morrow, and the houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

A bill making proviſion for the invalids of the United States, was read.

A petition from the Rev. Wm. STOY, ſtating that he had diſcovered an effectual remedy for the Hydrophobia, and praying the houſe that in their wiſdom they would deviſe ſome way by which the public may be benefited by the remedy, and the inventor recompenſed for his expence and time in making the diſcovery, laid on the table.

The bill to amend the part of the Collection Law, which eſtimates the Rouble of Ruſſia at 100 cents, was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed.

The enrolled bill for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office, was brought in and ſigned by the Speaker.

A petition from BARNES, Attorney to JAMES RUMSEY, reſpecting a variety of curious diſcoveries, and originial inventions of the ſaid Rumſey was read, and laid on the table.

The motion of Mr. GERRY, enjoining on the Secretary of State the procuring ſuch Statutes of the reſpective Stetes as are not in his office, was read, and adopted, and ordered to be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The report of the committee on the motion of Mr. WHITE, reſpecting the ceſſion of lands made by the State of Virginia, &c. was read, and refered over to the next ſeſſion.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the Judicial Department.

Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.

The Bill was then read, and on motion of Mr. GOODHUE to ſtrike out 4500 dollars, the propoſed ſalary of the Chief Juſtice, and to inſert 3000. A lengthy debate enſued. The committee finally agreed on the following ſalaries, viz.

	pr. ann.
Chief Juſtice,	4000 dollars,
Judges of the Supreme Court, each	3000
Judge of Diſtrict of Maine	800
Newhampſhire,	1000
Maſſachuſetts,	1200
Connecticut,	1000
New-York,	1500
New-Jerſey,	1000
Pennſylvania,	1600
Delaware,	800
Maryland,	1500
Virginia,	1800
Kentucky,	800
South Carolina,	1800
Georgia,	1600
Attorney General,	2000

The committee then roſe.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, with the reſolution reſpecting the Statutes of the reſpective States, concured.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 19.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS SINCE OUR LAST.

The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to nominate and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate to appoint SAMUEL MEREDITH, Eſq. of Philadelphia, Treaſurer of the United States: and Major WILLIAM MC PHERSON, Surveyor of Philadelphia, vice SAMUEL MEREDITH.

The Legiſlature of Pennſylvania has agreed upon calling a Convention for the purpoſe of reviſing and amending their State Conſtitution: The people of that Commonwealth are remarkably united in the meaſure: The Convention is to meet in Philadelphia, on the 4th Tueſday of November next.

The Legiſlature has alſo at its preſent ſeſſion, ceded to the United States the excluſive jurisdiction over ſuch diſtrict as may become the ſeat of the Federal government in that Commonwealth.

Engliſh accounts of French affairs exhibit a very uncertain ſtate of their real ſituation. It appears from them that the recent compliance of the King with the demands and requeſts of the TIERS ETAT, was a temporizing meaſure, and only deſigned to amuſe, while preparations were made to reeſtabliſh the power of the crown upon its former foundation. Should this be the caſe, the queſtion is, whether it is probable that in this enlightened age the people can be ſo deceived? If it is, the reign of liberty is not yet commenced in France. Should the people be triumphant, may they be ſo wiſe as to eſtabliſh a juſt and equal form of government, and not do as their neighbors, who when they had deſtroyed one tyrant ſet up another.

Mankind are prone to extremes, and too ſeldom learn wiſdom but in the ſchool of experience: The tranſitions from rule and order are infinitely eaſier and more rapid to licentiouſneſs and confuſion, than from the latter to the former. At the moment of peace we found ourſelves in a very unenviable ſituation: A ſenſe of common danger had kept us in union with each other, without the reſtraints of law; but the period, tho not a long one in the age of a nation, was ſufficient to relax our principles, and to infuſe very pernicious maxims into the minds of a great proportion of our citizens: Many were ready to ſay, that a ſtate of nature was preferable to the reſtrictions of civilized ſociety, and that human nature, eſpecially the American human nature, was ſo refined, and ſo enlightened, that we ſhould ſpontaneouſly do right.—Experience only taught us the deluſive nature of our ſentiments, and ſo gradual has our recovery been, that almoſt ſeven years of peace have ſcarcely brought us back to our ſenſes.

From realizing that we are compoſed of the ſame materials with the reſt of mankind, and require the aid of government to make life tolerable, and to ſecure the bleſſings of freedom, property and peace, we have been led to the adoption of a conſtitution of government: It is devoutly to be wiſhed that we may continue to diſcern wherein our true intereſt lies, by giving the government we have erected, that ſupport which may realize to ourſelves and poſterity the happineſs, which under its auſpices we ſo fondly anticipate.

Monday evening laſt THE PRESIDENT of the United States, his Lady, and Family, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction, were pleaſed to honor Mr. BOWEN's exhibition of WAX WORK, with their company, at No. 74, Water Street, and appeared exceedingly well pleaſed with the late improvements made by the proprietor.

On Wedneſday morning the 16th inſt. departed this life, in the 33d year of his age, JOB SUMNER, Eſq. late Major in the Maſſachuſetts line of the Continental army: His remains were on the ſucceeding day, attended to St. Paul's Church Yard, where they were ſolemnly depoſited with military honors.

Order of Proceſſion.

Regiment of Artillery with reverſed Arms.
Drums muffled and Fifes in mourning.
State Society of the Cincinnati.
Band of Muſic in mourning.
Clergy.

Pall Holders	Col. BAUMAN,	Col. PLATT,
	Col. WALKER,	Col. SMITH,
	Col. HAMILTON,	Col. WHITE,
	Col. WILLET,	Gen. WEBB,

CORPSE.

Mourners of { VICE PRESIDENT. / SENATORS & REPRESENTATIVES. / SECRETARY AT WAR. } *Maſſachuſetts.*

Other SENATORS and REPRESENTATIVES.

With a number of reſpectable citizens, cloſed the ſolemn proceſſion.

His military friends, being witneſſes of his abilities and virtues as a ſoldier, ſhed the tear of ſorrow on his grave, and the citizens of New-York, recollecting the protection afforded them on the evacuation, by the troops under the immediate command of their departed friend, gave a ſigh to his memory, and generouſly paid the laſt friendly tribute to his virtues.

Saturday 5th inſt. died at the hoſpitable manſion of JOHN SMOOT, Eſq. of Dorcheſter county, on the Eaſtern ſhore of the State of Maryland, Capt. JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, late of Boſton, Maſſachuſetts.

EXTRACTS.

If the GOLDEN LAW OF LIBERTY was obſerved—IF ALL WERE RESTRAINED FROM DOING INJURY TO ANY, what a Heaven we ſhould ſpeedily ſee upon earth! The habit of ſuch a reſtraint, would, in time, ſuppreſs every emotion to evil. The WEAK would have the ſtrength of this law for their ſupport—the poor would have the benevolence of it for their riches. Under the light and delightſome yoke of ſuch a reſtraint, how would induſtry be encouraged! and how ſweet would be the ſecure rewards of labor! how would benignity rejoice to call neighbors, friends, and ſtrangers to come and participate of the fruits thereof.

How has the ſacred name of liberty been perverted and profaned by the mouths of madding demagogues at the head of a deluded rabble, who mean nothing better than a licentious unmuzzling from all reſtraint, that they may ravage and lay deſolate the works and fruits of peace, law, and juſtice.

The RIGHT CONSTITUTION *of a* COMMONWEALTH EXAMINED,

(IN CONTINUATION.)

LET us now conſider what would have been the fate of Æmilius, if Rome had been governed at this time by Nedham's ſucceſſion of the people's repreſentatives, unchecked by a ſenate. It is plain he muſt have given into the common practice of flattering, careſſing, ſoothing, bribing, and cajoling the people, or never have been conſul, never commanded armies, never triumphed. An example more deſtructive of our author's ſyſtem can ſcarcely be found, and yet he has the inadvertence at leaſt to adduce it in ſupport of his Right Conſtitution of a Commonwealth. It has been neceſſary to quote theſe anecdotes at ſome length, that we may not be deceived by a ſpecious ſhow, which is deſtitute of ſubſtance, truth, and fact, to ſupport it.

But how come all theſe examples to be patricians and ſenators, and not one inſtance to be found of a plebeian commander who did not make a different uſe of his power?

There is a ſtrange confuſion or perverſion in what follows: "Rome never thrived until it was "ſettled in a freedom of the people." Rome never was ſettled in a freedom of the people; meaning in a free ſtate, according to our author's definition of it, a ſucceſſion of the ſupreme authority in the people's repreſentatives. Such an idea never exiſted in the Roman commonwealth, not even when or before the people made Cæſar perpetual dictator. Rome never greatly proſpered until the people obtained a ſmall mixture of authority, a ſlight check upon the ſenate, by their tribunes. This therefore, is proof in favor of the mixture, and againſt the ſyſtem of our author.

"Freedom was beſt preſerved, and intereſt "beſt advanced, when all places of honor and "truſt were expoſed to men of merit, without "diſtinction." True, but this never happened till the mixture took place.

"This happineſs could never be obtained, until "the people were inſtated in a capacity of pre-"fering whom they thought worthy, by a free-"dom of electing men ſucceſſively into their ſu-"preme offices and aſſemblies." What is meant here by ſupreme offices? There were none in Rome but the dictators, and they were appointed by the ſenate, at leaſt until Marius annihilated the ſenate, by making the tribes omnipotent. Conſuls could not be called ſupreme officers in any ſenſe. What is meant by ſupreme aſſemblies? There were none but the ſenate. The Roman people never had the power of electing a repreſentative aſſembly.—"So long as this cuſtom con-"tinued, and merit took place, the people made "ſhift to keep and increaſe their liberties." This cuſtom never took place, and, ſtrictly ſpeaking, the Roman people never enjoyed liberty. The ſenate was ſovereign till the people ſet up a perpetual dictator.

"When this cuſtom lay neglected, and the "ſtream of preferment began to run along with "the favor and pleaſure of particular powerful "men, then vice and compliance making way "for advancement, the people could keep their "liberties no longer; but both their liberties "and themſelves were made the price of every "man's ambition and luxury." But when was this? Preciſely when the people began, and in proportion as they approached to, an equality of power with the ſenate, and to that ſtate of things which our author contends for; ſo that the whole force of his reaſoning and examples, when they come to be analyzed, conclude againſt him.

The eighth reaſon, why the people in their aſſemblies are the beſt keepers of their liberty, is, "becauſe it is they only that are concerned in "the point of liberty."—It is agreed that the people in their aſſemblies, tempered by another coequal aſſembly, and an executive coequal with either, are the beſt keepers of their liberties. But it is denied that in one aſſembly, collective or repreſentative, they are the beſt keepers: it may be reaſonably queſtioned, whether they are not the worſt; becauſe they are as ſure to throw away their liberties, as a monarch or a ſenate untempered are to take them; with this additional evil, that they throw away their morals at the ſame time; whereas monarchs and ſenates ſometimes by ſeverity preſerve them in ſome degree. In a ſimple democracy, the firſt citizen, and the better ſort of citizens, are part of the people, and are equally "concerned" with any others "in the "point of liberty." But is it clear that in other forms of government "the main intereſt and "concernment, both of kings and grandees, lies "either in keeping the people in utter ignorance "what liberty is, or elſe in allowing and pleaſing "them only with the name and ſhadow of liberty "inſtead of the ſubſtance?" It is very true that knowlege is very apt to make people uneaſy under an arbitrary and oppreſſive government: but a ſimple monarch or a ſovereign ſenate, which is not arbitrary and oppreſſive tho abſolute, if ſuch caſes can exiſt, would be intereſted to promote the knowlege of the nation. It muſt, however, be admitted, that ſimple governments will rarely if ever favor the diſperſion of knowlege among the middle and lower ranks of people. But this is equally true of ſimple democracy: the people themſelves, if uncontrouled, will never long tolerate a freedom of inquiry, debate, or writing; their idols muſt not be reflected on, nor their ſchemes and actions ſcanned, upon pain of popular vengeance, which is not leſs terrible than that of deſpots or ſovereign ſenators.

An ESSAY *on* FREE TRADE *and* FINANCES.

Written by a citizen of Philadelphia in 1783.

(Continued from No. XL.)

TO eſcape the ruinous effects of this mode of ſupply, I think every exertion ſhould be made to obtain our ſupplies at home; it is certainly very plain our country is not exhauſted, it is full of every kind of ſupply which we need, and nothing further can be neceſſary, than to find thoſe avenues from the ſources of wealth in the hands of individuals, which lead into the public treaſury, thoſe ways and proportions that are moſt juſt, moſt equal, and moſt eaſy to the people. This is the firſt great art of finance, that of economy in expenditures, is the next. Any body may receive money and pay it out; borrow money and draw bills; but to raiſe and manage the internal revenue, ſo as to make the wealth of the country balance the public expenditures, is not ſo eaſy a taſk, but yet I think not ſo hard as to be impracticable; unleſs this can be done, the greateſt conceivable abilities muſt labor in vain, for it is naturally impoſſible that any eſtate which can not pay its expenditures, ſhould continue long without embarraſſment and diminution, the load of debt muſt continually increaſe, and the intereſt will make a continual addition to that debt, and render the eſtate more and more unable every year to clear itſelf; but if the eſtate can pay its expenditures, it is the heighth of madneſs not to do it. If revenues can be ſpared ſufficient to diſcharge the intereſt of the debt, ſo as to ſtop its increaſe, the eſtate may be ſaved, and a future increaſe of revenue may in time wipe off the principal; but no hope is left, if intereſt upon intereſt may continue to accumulate. And as the intereſt of every individual is inſeperably connected with the public credit or ſtate of the finances, it follows that this affair becomes a matter of the utmoſt concern and very important moment to every perſon in the community, and therefore ought to be attended to as a matter of the higheſt national concern; and no burden ought to be accounted too heavy, which is ſufficient to remedy ſo great a miſchief. It may be objected to all this, that the duties I propoſe are ſo extremely high, that firſt, *They will hurt our trade:* And ſecond, *Can have no chance of obtaining a general conſent.* To the firſt I anſwer—As far as this tax tends to leſſen the importation of hurtful luxuries and uſeleſs conſumptions, it is the very object I have in view; and it is ſo very light on all other articles, that the burden will be almoſt inſenſible. But as to the ſecond objection—it is in vain to triſle with a matter of ſuch weight and importance, or weary our people with ſmall plans and remidies utterly inadequate to the purpoſe. In weighty matters, weak half aſſured attempts will appear to every one to be labor loſt, and a ridiculous diſproportion of the means to the end; it is better in itſelf, as well as more likely to ſucceed with the people, to take ſtrong hold, and, with a bold firm aſſurance, propoſe ſomething, which when done, will be an adequate and effectual remedy.—Our national debt, including the ſupplies for the preſent year, I am told, by the Financier's eſtimate delivered to Congreſs, amounts to about thirty-five millions of dollars, the annual intereſt of which will be ſome what above two millions of dollars, which, I think, may be raiſed by the tax I propoſe; tho it is impoſſible to tell with much preciſion, what the proceeds of a tax will be which has not been tried, it is very plain that the proceeds will be large, and ſo calculated as to be almoſt wholly a clear ſaving, not to ſay a benefit to the country; and if there ſhould be deficiencies, a ſmall additional tax may be laid in the uſual way to ſupply them. Our annual expenditures, on the peace eſtabliſhment, may, I think, be reduced to a quarter or third of a million dollars, and perhaps, if our national debt was liquidated as it ought to be, a great ſaving might be made both of principal and intereſt; but the detail of theſe matters is in every ones power who has leiſure and proper documents to make the calculations.—Without deſcending to minutiæ, I only mean to examine the great principles of reſource and mode of ſupply which is within our power, and give my reaſons as clear as I can for adopting a practical trial. Such a practice would doubtleſs diſcover many things which no foreſight can reach, and experience only can elucidate. it is an untrodden path which I recommend, and tho it can not be perfectly known yet it ſeems to have ſuch an appearance of advantage as deſerves a trial. The expence and difficulty of collection will be no greater on the high tax I propoſe, than it would be on a trifling one, which would produce leſs than a tenth part of the ſupply which this would furniſh, and therefore, if it ſhould be judged prudent to make the trial, I think it moſt adviſeable to take it up on ſuch a large ſcale as will make it ſufficiently productive, to become an object worthy of ſtrong effort and perſevering dilligence, in order to give it full effect.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wedneſday the Fourth of *March*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT for eſtabliſhing the SALARIES of the executive OFFICERS of GOVERNMENT with their ASSISTANTS and CLERKS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That there ſhall be allowed to the officers hereafter mentiond, the following annual ſalaries, payable quarterly at the Treaſury of the United States: To the Secretary of the Treaſury three thouſand five hundred dollars; to the Secretary in the department of State, three thouſand five hundred dollars; to the Secretary in the department of war, three thouſand dollars; to the Comptroller of the Treaſury, two thouſand dollars; to the Auditor, fifteen hundred dollars; to the Treaſurer, two thouſand dollars; to the Regiſter, twelve hundred and fifty dollars; to the Governor of the Weſtern Territory, for his ſalary as ſuch, and for diſcharging the duties of Superintendant of Indian affairs in the northern department, two thouſand dollars; to the three Judges of the Weſtern Territory, each eight hundred dollars; to the Aſſiſtant of the Secretary of the Treaſury, fifteen hundred dollars: to the Chief Clerk in the department of State, eight hundred dollars; to the Chief Clerk in the department of war, ſix hundred dollars; To the Secretary of the Weſtern Territory ſeven hundred and fifty dollars; to the principal Clerk of the Comptroller, eight hundred dollars; to the principal Clerk of the Auditor, ſix hundred dollars; to the principal Clerk of the Treaſurer ſix hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the heads of the three departments firſt above mentioned, ſhall appoint ſuch Clerks therein reſpectively as they ſhall find neceſſary, and the ſalary of ſaid Clerks reſpectively ſhall not exceed the rate of five hundred dollars per annum.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER the 11th, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

THE NATIONAL MONITOR.——No. XX.

Be ſteady patriots to your public truſt,
A fickle Legiſlature is unjuſt;
Perverſe, capricious, poſitive and vain,
Should ſeraphs govern, grumblers would complain.

MANKIND generally acknowlege the neceſſity, and importance of government; but few will recognize their individual duty to ſupport and defend the inſtitution. As it originated in neceſſity, ſo its exiſtance appears to be perpetuated more from that cauſe than from the reaſon and fitneſs of things. To what elſe can be imputed the uniform conduct of the civilized world with reſpect to this momentous concern. Men grow diſguſted with old eſtabliſhments, and clamor for new ones: They anticipate every bleſſing from change: But under the wiſeſt inſtitutions, the voice of diſcontent and ſedition is heard. They give their ſuffrages for their beſt men, and immediately find fault with the work of their own hands—the agents of their own choice. This is not an exaggeration; experience has teſtified to its truth. To what ſhall we attribute this propenſity, which militates ſo eſſentially with human happineſs? It is owing to the verſatility of human nature; a quality which requires all the wiſdom, fortitude and addreſs which can reſult from the beſt principles, and beſt experience, to counteract its baneful effects.

While the New Conſtitution was in its ratifying progreſs, this querulous temper diſcovered itſelf; for altho the whole continent was groaning under the preſſure of thoſe evils which flowed from the inadequacy and weakneſs of the old confederation: And tho the univerſal voice called for an alteration, yet as ſoon as the deliberations of that enlightened body of men, the choſen, confidential, tried patriots of America who formed the Continental Convention, were known, and the Conſtitution they had formed, was propoſed to the people, the product of their labors was aſſailed, miſconſtrued and ridiculed; their motives were impeached; their characters traduced; their abilities depreciated; and their whole conduct in convention vitified. Which is the character among the whole, that eſcaped the venom of ſlander, and the poiſoned arrows of defamation? While mankind continue what they are, a ſeries of ſimilar conduct may be expected.—There are many perſons in every ſociety who hold opinions hoſtile to all good government; there are others who are of ſo captious and uneaſy a diſpoſition, that it ſeems as if they had ſworn eternal enmity to candor and peace: There are others, whoſe evil diſpoſitions delight in diſorder and confuſion. Theſe claſſes, united to a numerous body of diſappointed expectants, form the phalanx of oppoſition to "the Powers that be." *From ſuch beings, the wiſeſt and beſt inſtitution that ever exiſted, will meet with aſſaults --and from attacking the* form *of the Government, the transfer of their evil offices is to the adminiſtration of it. It will therefore be of great conſequence to the peace, freedom and ſecurity of the Union, that particular attention ſhould be paid to the* ſources, *from whence originate the inſinuations, the ſlanders and clamors againſt public characters. This ſubject ſhall be purſued in a future number.*

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